

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 1st to the 8th of January, 1868.

THE *Gwalior Gazette* of the 1st of December, 1867, opens with an account of the Huzoor Durbar. It is said that the Naib Dewan had been making a tour through the Malwa districts, "and wherever he found anything irregular he passed orders for better arrangements: he also passed strict orders concerning the collection of revenue, the welfare of the population, the district courts, &c., &c. It is the Naib Dewan's intention to proceed on another tour during the winter, in order to ascertain whether his orders have been carried out." The contents of this paper are principally composed of extracts from other papers.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 6th of December is also mainly composed of extracts from various sources. It is noticed, with much pleasure, that a *Zenana School* has been opened at Azeemabad, and that a Mission School is about to be established through the exertions of Mr. Broadway.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 7th of December, after extracts, &c., reports favorably of the state of the crops in Dharwar. Judging from appearances, it is said that a plentiful harvest may be expected—cotton, gram, wheat, &c., &c., being full of promise. The writer proceeds,—"Grain is going into Poonah by cart-loads, and if the Railway line were but extended to this place, much grain would be exported to other places also."

A Madras paper is quoted to the effect that there has been a disturbance in the palace of some Nawab, in consequence of some chuprassees (*ungraisé chuprassees*) having gone with a warrant in search of the Nawab's youngest son. The writer proceeds,—“At the time when the chuprassees arrived neither the Nawab nor his son were at home, but as soon as the object of the chuprassees' visit became known, the people of the palace collected, and it is surmised that had the prince been within, and captured, a fight would have resulted, as the armed retainers of the Nawab turned out to assist in opposing the law officers; as it was, the chuprassees had to leave the place.” The writer concludes by stating that the Nawab Sahib has taken this disgrace and insult much to heart, and is in consequence very ill.

The *Nusseem Jounpore* of the 3rd of December brings to notice, on the authority of a correspondent at Moradabad, that in some village in that district a woman went to sleep one night in perfect health and was found dead in the morning. Her relations, of course, buried her, but on the *chowkeedar* (watchman) giving notice of the circumstance, the body was dug up and sent in to the station (Moradabad). “After two or three days, the *Doctor Sahib* came to the conclusion that the deceased had died a natural death; and her relations were released from custody.” The writer concludes,—“If the relatives bring the *Jemadar* up, he will be punished, as it is against orders to dig up a body from the grave.”

The *Suhaile Punjab* of the 4th of December publishes an article upon Vaccination for the Natives of India. The writer remarks that at first the generosity of Government in this respect was not much appreciated, and that few would take advantage of the opportunities thus offered; “but,” he adds, “by degrees many of those who dwell in cities and villages have discovered the advantages of vaccination, and have done their best to encourage it for the public benefit,—so much so that in each district a Superintendent (a native) on twenty rupees a month, and a Municipal Vaccinator on five rupees a month have been entertained: by this the people will greatly benefit.”

The *Scientific Society's Journal* of the 6th of December opens with an account of the Alungiri Gold-mohur, and contains other articles in Oordoo and English on various subjects, in addition to extracts from English and Vernacular newspapers.

The *Adeeb Hind* of the 6th of December, after extracts from other papers, publishes portions of the discussions going on in England concerning the affairs of India. The following also appears concerning the Native Medical Committee held on the 21st of November at the Delhi Institute:—"The Book, *Dustoor-ool-Umul*, was read and much approved of by the Committee; and this *Hakeem* (Kasim Ali Khan, grandson of the late *Hakeem* Booallie Khan) was in consequence made officer (President?) of the Committee, and Khoaja Hakeem Ali Ahmed Khan was appointed Secretary of the same," &c., &c.

The *Ukbar Alum* of the 5th of December offers some remarks upon the money-order system. The writer says,—“We once wrote upon this subject suggesting the necessity of providing *hoondees* (drafts, or money-orders) from Government Treasuries, and payable at others: this custom has now been introduced under the name of ‘money-orders,’ and great benefits have been derived from it, but still there is a flaw in the system, which is, that although from one district Treasury *hoondees* are issued, and made payable at another, still in large towns and villages, where there is no Government Treasury, and which are sometimes situated from twenty to thirty miles from any Treasury, the people are much inconvenienced, and unable to send money drafts without going to places where they are procurable,” &c., &c. The writer proceeds to say that it would be as well to have the *hoondees* or money-orders payable at the Tehseels, or where there are post-offices; that the Moonshees be authorized to grant and pay them. The writer goes on to point out the difficulties attending the present system of remitting money, and says that even bank-notes, enclosed in registered letters, are often extracted; “and although the parchment is not of much use to the thief, still the inconvenience and trouble caused to the sender is very great. The

Government of Hind ought to pass an order that each Post-Office and Tehseel shall be empowered to grant *hoondees*."

"A person named Bhishun, *Huluai*, who attempted the murder of a young girl for the sake of her ornaments, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment." The writer considers the punishment quite inadequate to the crime, and thinks that it will be the means of encouraging crime.

The *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 6th of December opens with an article in praise of Major Mercer, Deputy Commissioner, and Syud Wazeer Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, for their exertions during the prevalence of cholera: it is said that such *hakims* (rulers) as these have "even saved dumb animals by their good works; and may God keep and bless them." An *ishtehar* (notice or circular) sent by Wazeer Ali upon the rearing and treatment of cattle is also favorably noticed by the above paper.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 7th of December does not contain anything calling for special notice.

The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the 7th of December opens with the usual string of questions and answers of no importance.

Under the heading "Bulkh," it is said that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has sent his son, from Bulkh to Orenburg, to the Russian General, and that the Sirdar has returned without accomplishing his wishes. The reason is this,—“The Russian General desired him to wait twenty days to enable him to make arrangements to send him to Cabul, and the Sirdar refused upon the plea that his orders enabled him to wait only five days; that if he (the General) would send aid, well and good, if not to send a refusal. The General replied that he could not act against his promise to the Ameer; and that if the Sirdar would remain twenty days, a force of five thousand foot and five thousand horsemen should accompany him: but that he could do no more, and the Sirdar could do as he pleased. This news is said to have given Azim Khan great satisfaction, which was evinced by a grand illumination and a salute, in

addition to congratulations passed in the *darbar*, upon the grounds that assistance had been refused to Shere Ali Khan."

The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 7th of December offers some comments, already published, upon the report on fairs in Hindustan, and gives the history of the Hurree Hurchutter Fair, commonly known as the Hurreepore Fair. Other articles appear, but they are either reprints, or have been noticed in former reports.

"Accounts from Jummoo represent the Maharajah in every way happy and flourishing, and all well in Cashmere." The alteration in the Shawl Tax is noticed, and extracted from the *Bhiddia Bilas*.

Jheend Rajah is said to be giving great encouragement to the Municipal arrangements of his country. It is further said that he has it in contemplation to construct footpaths, or roads (or both); for which purpose a tax of two rupees on each shop is ordered.

The *Zea-ool-Ukbar* of the 10th of December mentions as a praiseworthy act, on the part of the Nawab Mahomed Valait Hossain Khan Sahib of Bikaner, that he has had the pay of *sowars* (cavalry) of the Estate distributed, which, "owing to neglect on the part of the officials, had not been done for a long time, and the *sowars* were in consequence quite ready for a revolt." The writer continues,—“This was done with such kindness of heart that the *sowars* soon gave up all idea of their wicked intentions. It is hoped that the arrears of pay, which are still due to the army, will soon be paid off by the Nawab.” The Editor adds that the Nawab is a deserving and meritorious man, and has received great praise from the Maharajah for his good work.

The *Lawrence Gazette* is quoted to the effect that the Russians have confined the King of Bokhara,—so that he is not allowed to go anywhere.

The Rajah Shah Ahmed Khan, who rebelled against the Jummoo State, and was banished from Cashmere and beyond

the boundary, has now complained to the Secretary of State for India, and petitioned for his estate to be restored to him. The editor remarks that it is doubtful whether the Government will interfere in the matter, and that the petitioner ought to be advised to ask pardon from the Chief of Jum-moo.

The *Punjabee Ukbar* of the 6th of December, after extracts and other stale matter, mentions that the Ex-King of Oudh has at last made good arrangements for the settlement of his debts, for which purpose he has taken from his friends and *kamdars* eleven lakhs of rupees ; but that he has not given one *kowree* from himself towards the debts. The Editor, referring to this, says that if this is the only way by which the king means to pay his debts, and he can so manage to do so, it will not be wonderful if this great debt is soon paid off.

The *Ukbar Unjumun* of the 7th of December, the *Moofeedool-Anam* of the 5th, and the *Julwatoor* of the 8th, are alike barren of anything requiring particular notice.

The *Kaleid Ummeid* of the 7th of December, after much that has already appeared in other papers, mentions that some European at Bombay had turned from his own and embraced the Mahomedan religion ; changed his wife's name to Murrihun ; re-married her according to Mahomedan Law : after which he commenced business in connection with a Mahomedan, but soon died a dreadful death in the hospital. The Editor is of opinion that the sad end of this man was a just punishment for his breach of the Mahomedan laws in having taken spirituous liquors.

The *Rampore Ukbar* of the 6th of December, and the *Mujmool Bharain* of the 8th, do not contain much to notice : the latter paper mentions on the authority of a *Sahib*, who came to Delhi on the 12th of this month, "that of three travellers proceeding in a third-class carriage one had eight hundred gold-mohurs and gold bricks in his possession : his companions forcibly pushed him from the carriage, and injured him severely though not mortally. He was taken in a *dooly* to

Khoorjah, and the people who caused the injuries got out at one of the intermediate stations. Enquiry is being made ; but there is no clue as yet to the dacoits."

The Maharajah of Cashmere is said to have agreed to the request of Government to lessen the five per cent. tax on merchandize from Thibet and Turkistan, &c. &c.

The *Sholatoor* of the 10th of December, after extracts from English and Vernacular papers, remarks upon the case of Ulwur and Lukdhere Sing, Thakoor; that the latter, after eating the Maharajah's salt, proved faithless to it, and has been dealt with according to his acts. "The Viceroy in Council has now passed orders to prevent the Thakoor from entering Ulwur, and has further declared that if he, the Thakoor, keeps away from Ulwur, and establishes himself in some other place, the Maharajah will be advised by the Viceroy to accord whatever may be due to him from the Ulwur *Raj*. This rebel, who fears not the future, is much disheartened and hopeless; has abandoned whatever his intentions may have been, and is now looking out for some quiet spot for himself, but on all sides the voice greets him with keep aloof. Let us see when he will settle, and what arrangements will be made to remove this reproach. It is certain that those who spread reports against the Maharajah, and sided with this man, will now be ashamed, and find reason to regret the course they adopted; and it will be no wonder if they, like the Thakoor, some day meet the reward of their evil actions."

The *Rafa Khaliack* of the 1st of December mentions a rumour to the effect that the Chief of Baroda has given a lakh and fifty thousand rupees in presenting a cow to a *brahmin*; and that this sum, in addition to sixty thousand for constructing *ghâts*, has been sent to Benares. Referring to this extravagance the writer says,—“If the Hindusthanee *Raheeses* would act as liberally in regard to the education of their children, the country would flourish daily more and more.”

The *Sadik-pool-Ukbar* of the 7th of December, after extracts and an account of the Lucknow Durbar, mentions the receipt

of Cabul news, but it has already appeared in other papers. The road is said to be clear, and trade flourishing : preparations for war are going on. " Abdool Rhyman Khan would have been at Turkisthan long ago, but for the funeral ceremonies consequent on the death of his father. The Ameer Shere Ali Khan is said to be in great need of powder and shot, and general stores ; but in Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan's Camp supplies are plentiful."

The *Benares Gazette* of the 1st of December, referring to the C. S. Examinations in Central Hind, North-Western Provinces and Bengal, says that because no fees are levied, all kinds of people, whether they be meritorious or unworthy, go up and try to pass.

It is said that some time ago a few of the Merchants of Bombay obtained a decree against Maharajah Holkar on account, as it is stated, of losses sustained by the Maharajah in trade. The merchants petitioned the Governor-General to have the decree executed at Indore. " The Government has in consequence informed the Maharajah that his name will suffer if he does not settle such debts, especially as they are of a private nature, and should not need the interference of Government."

The *Oudh Ukbar* of the 10th of December, after Cabul and other stale intelligence, publishes a few remarks upon the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and the addition of certain Judges thereto owing to press of work. The Editor is of opinion that in a Court, from the decision of which there is no appeal, it is not fair to settle cases in such a hurried manner that justice cannot be done. The writer proceeds,—“The intention of Government in establishing these Courts was to expedite the investigation and settlement of trivial cases, in order to obviate the inconvenience and trouble consequent upon attending in such cases, but it was never intended that cases should be hurried over in a manner calculated to prevent full justice being dealt out. The Secretary of State will not perhaps object to the appointment of a fifth Judge, because it is not like-

ly to be looked upon as an useless expense, the income of the Department being two lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees; while the expenses amount to one lakh and sixty thousand."

The Editor remarks upon the favorable progress of Education in Oudh. He considers the fact of the increase in the number of students sufficiently encouraging,—inasmuch as that in 1865 there were but 10,467, while in 1866 there were 16,265. The writer, however, does not consider this quite as it should be, and would rather see the better classes avail themselves of the opportunity than that the increase should be almost exclusively confined to the lower classes as is now the case, as the children of talookdars, zemindars, and others of the better classes, are very few. "In comparison with other countries, as far as we know, this is not the case; but in Calcutta, at the Entrance Examination, though food, &c., was supplied, still the expectations of Government have not been realized; this is not surprising, because there are constant changes in zillah schools, and this year particularly so; for the Entrance Examination out of twenty-three students only six passed, and those were not in the first grade; and notwithstanding that they learn English, they had not attained to that perfection of knowledge of the language as marks the students of the North-Western Provinces. In conclusion it is remarked, that the Commissioner of Baiswarra is of opinion, that when a candidate is to be appointed by Government he should first undergo a strict examination, but the Chief Commissioner is said to disapprove of this. The Editor agrees with the Chief Commissioner, and considers that he has done great justice in taking this view of the question; as, had it been otherwise, a great restraint would have been put upon Civil Officers, and one which it would have been difficult to overcome."

A difference has recently taken place between the states of Bhurtpore and Ulwur: by order of Government an Officer has been sent to settle it. The *Meena* tribes, who are creating disturbances, dwell on the borders of both these States, and on the Ulwur side they are greater than on the Bhurtpore side. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, to prevent the raids of these tribes,

has erected a sort of guard house, which the Ulwur Rajah does not approve of upon the plea that no former Chief of Bhurt-pore has ever built such a stronghold upon his boundary."

The *Ukmilool Ukbar* of the 11th of December does not contain anything that demands special notice. The collision between the European and Sikh Soldiers at Cawnpore is noticed without comment.

The *Rohilcund Ukbar* of the 7th of December, after noticing the Lucknow Durbar, &c., gives an extract of the opinions of the *rahees* upon the question of imposing a tax upon Hindustanee religious fairs, which opinions were, it is said, called for by Mr. Drummond, Collector and Magistrate. The writer continues,—“The universal opinion is that it would be quite right to tax all who derive profits from these fairs, but that those who put themselves to trouble and inconvenience for the purpose of performing their religious duties, should be exempted from such tax, whether they be high or low,—as from such no tax has yet been levied under any rule; nor has the British Government approved of it up to the present time. If the English Government does so now it will get a bad name, and be considered harsh and tyrannical, because those who go for such purposes go in the hope of future benefit, and if taxes are taken from such the poor will be ruined,—and even *ameers* will look upon it as a hardship.” They then point out some fair which takes place in the Moradabad District (*Ghurmuktesur*), and this is held at such a season of the year that no sickness ever occurs; they therefore consider that if the Hurdwar and other fairs were also held at this season, there would be no sickness, and the Government would not be troubled: still, if the Government resolves upon taxing these fairs, let the tax be levied only to the extent of defraying the expenses, &c. &c. The Editor adds that he cannot tell how the Government has attributed the cause of sickness to these fairs or gatherings; seeing that in Hindusthan generally fairs, at which lakhs of people are present, have been held for ages past—not for ten or twenty years, but for thousands of years; and from the commencement of the British Rule no fair got such a stain upon

it as the one of the present year at Hurdwar, upon which the whole blame of cholera was cast by the Government. We ask, was this assemblage greater by comparison than that of former fairs; or was it that in this fair such measures were adopted for the welfare and benefit of human nature as turned to evil instead of good; or was the foundation of such measures only laid this year? To all appearances nothing was done contrary to what was done at other fairs held at Hurdwar—at least nothing that could be set down as a cause of sickness; but this year one or two such measures were introduced into the Government arrangements as were calculated to cause sickness. *First*, the conservancy arrangements were so bad, and filth was thrown in such places as were not deep enough, and on which so little earth was thrown that the rain falling on it caused a bad smell, and thus induced cholera. *Secondly*, such a check was placed upon pilgrims and people generally, returning from the fair, that they were not allowed to enter cities or villages, and could not make the necessary arrangements to provide for their daily food on the roadside. But to say nothing of their food, water was not procurable for them; and this great check from Government created such alarm among them as was sufficient to produce sickness, and it became a difficulty, to one and all, to reach home. If the Government had intended to impose this severe restraint, arrangements should have been made to feed the multitude also. The proposal of Government to impose a tax is disapproved of by all Indian Chiefs, &c., &c. The writer concludes by saying that he does not know whether Government is aware of the fact; but that since the new Police arrangements they (the Police) are in the habit of taking money from merchants: he does not know if this is done with the knowledge of Government; or whether, apart and independent of this, the Government wishes to impose an additional tax, &c., &c.

The *Malwa Ukbar* of the 7th of November, the *Guaine Purdain* of the —October, the *Tutboodnee Puthur* of the 15th of October, and the same paper of the 31st of the same month, do not require especial notice. The latter paper notices the old

rumours of another conspiracy at Mandalay (Burmah) which led to certain precautionary measures on the part of the King of Burmah, &c., &c.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1867.		1867.	
1	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Gwalior, ...	Decr.	1st	Decr.	8th
2	Lawrence Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	"	6th	"	8th
3	Oordoo Delhi Gazette, ...	Agra, ...	"	7th	"	8th
4	Nusseem Jounpore, ...	Jounpore, ...	"	3rd	"	9th
5	Suhaile Punjab, ...	Rawul Pindee, ...	"	4th	"	9th
6	Scientific Society's Journal, ...	Allygurh, ...	"	6th	"	10th
7	Adeeb Hind, ...	Delhi, ...	"	6th	"	10th
8	Ukbar Alum, ...	Meerut, ...	"	5th	"	10th
9	Rahnoomai Punjab, ...	Sealkote, ...	"	6th	"	10th
10	Meerut Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	"	7th	"	10th
11	Khair Khwah Punjab, ...	Goojranwalla, ...	"	7th	"	10th
12	Koh-i-Noor, ...	Lahore, ...	"	7th	"	10th
13	Zea-ool Ukbar, ...	Delhi, ...	"	10th	"	10th
14	Punjabee Ukbar, ...	Lahore, ...	"	6th	"	10th
15	Ukbar Unjumun, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	7th	"	11th
16	Moofeed-ool Anam, ...	Futtehgurh, ...	"	5th	"	11th
17	Julwatore, ...	Meerut, ...	"	8th	"	11th
18	Kaleid Ummeid, ...	Lahore, ...	"	7th	"	11th
19	Rampore Ukbar, ...	Rampore, ...	"	5th	"	12th
20	Sholatore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	"	10th	"	12th
21	Mujm-ool Bharain, ...	Loodiana, ...	"	8th	"	12th
22	Rafa Khaliack, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	"	1st	"	13th
23	Sadik-ool Ukbar, ...	Bhawulpore, ...	"	7th	"	13th
24	Benares Gazette, ...	Benares, ...	"	9th	"	13th
25	Oudh Ukbar, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	10th	"	13th
26	Ukmil-ool Ukbar, ...	Delhi, ...	"	11th	"	13th
27	Rohilkund Ukbar, ...	Moradabad, ...	"	7th	"	14th
28	Malwa Ukbar, ...	Indore, ...	Novr.	7th	"	8th
29	Ghain Pardain, ...	Lahore, ...	Octr.		"	8th
30	Tutboodnee Puttur, ...	Bareilly, ...	"	15th	"	9th
31	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	"	31st	"	9th

(True translation,)

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DELHI :

Newspapers, Upper India.

The 8th January, 1868. }